

ears, and of whose more important characters Mr. Tomes has given an excellent description. The two species together seem to belong to rather a synthetic type, combining the external characters of *Oryzomys* with the cranial ones of *Rhipidomys*, to which latter, under the name of *Myoxomys*, Mr. Tomes referred his species*, calling it, however, the "least typical species" of that group.

I have not, unfortunately, been yet able to examine a spirit-specimen of either *H. bicolor* or *H. rufescens*, so that I cannot describe the characters of the foot-pads, palate-ridges, or mammæ; and I will therefore follow Mr. Tomes's example and leave the two species in *Rhipidomys*, of which, as that gentleman said, they certainly form the least typical part.

XXV.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of Malayan Entomology*. Part IV. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following undescribed butterflies have been recently received from several valued correspondents, and will be all figured in the Appendix to the writer's 'Rhopalocera Malayana.'

RHOPALOCERA.

Fam. Papilionidæ.

Subfam. PAPILIONINÆ.

Papilio Egertoni, n. sp.

Female. Anterior wings above blackish, the nervures and nervules margined with dull obscure greyish: posterior wings above bluish grey, the cell and the area from costal margin to lower subcostal nervule almost totally dark bluish black and with a double series of spots of the same colour placed between the nervules, the uppermost and discal series smallest, consisting of four spots, of which the largest is subquadrate and placed between the lower subcostal and the discoidal nervules; the outer series marginal and larger than the discal spots; abdominal area dark bluish grey and with two small spots of the same colour placed beneath cell and divided by the second median nervule; fringe very narrowly ochraceous. Anterior wings beneath as above, but with the greyish markings paler and brighter and with oblique

* P. Z. S. 1861, p. 284.

greyish streaks in cell; posterior wings paler and brighter than above; the blackish basal area continued inwardly to submedian nervure. Body above with the head and anterior portion of pronotum pale buff-yellow, remainder of pronotum black; abdomen ochraceous, with a greenish tinge, its base black and with two lateral rows of black spots on each side; body beneath with the head, thorax, and legs black, the abdomen beneath darker ochraceous than above; palpi pale buff-yellow.

Exp. wings 150 millim.

Hab. Perak (*coll. W. Egerton*).

This remarkably distinct species, of which the colour of the head and anterior portion of the pronotum is not the least peculiar character, has the broad anterior wings (in female) of the *Erebus* group, whilst the markings of the posterior wings somewhat remotely resemble those of *P. polymnestor*, Cram.

Fam. Lycænidæ.

DERAMAS, gen. nov.

This genus is closely allied to *Poritia*, but differs by possessing *five* subcostal nervules in the anterior wings; of these the first is very short, emitted at about one third before the end of cell, and joins the costal nervure; second emitted nearer first than third; third from end of cell; fourth bifurcating from third at about half its length; fifth bifurcating from third about midway between base of fourth and apex of wing.

Deramas livens, n. sp.

Wings above dark cœrulean-blue; anterior wings with the neuration, costal, cellular, and apical areas, outer margin narrowly to outer angle, and inner margin narrowly dark fuscous; posterior wings with a cellular tuft of long hairs, costal and abdominal areas, posterior margin, and a more or less continuous series of marginal spots placed on the nervules dark fuscous. Wings beneath pale brownish ochraceous; both wings with a narrow, linear, much waved and dislocated castaneous fascia, between which and outer margin the colour is much suffused with greyish; posterior wings with a short, narrow, strongly waved linear blackish fascia at anal angle. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Exp. wings 30 millim.

Hab. Singapore (*coll. Capt. Godfrey*).

Nacaduba kerriana, n. sp.

Wings above pale lavender-blue; anterior wings with the costal margin narrowly and the outer margin more broadly fuscous; posterior wings with the outer margin fuscous, and with marginal fuscous spots separated by the median nervules, which are divided from the outer margin by narrow, greyish, linear marking; tail-like appendages fuscous, with the apices greyish white. Wings beneath pale greyish brown; anterior wings with the following whitish fasciæ:—one crossing cell just before apex, and extending from subcostal nervure to near inner margin; a short discocellular fascia just beyond end of cell, preceded by a small spot between the second and third subcostal nervules; these are followed by a fascia which nearly crosses the whole breadth of wing, commencing at second subcostal nervule and extending to near inner margin, the outermost fascia being shorter and commencing at lower subcostal nervule terminates on second median nervule; outer margin broadly whitish, containing a double series of dark fuscous spots, extreme margin dark fuscous; fringe brownish: posterior wings crossed by a series of whitish fasciæ, the outer margin as on anterior wings with two marginal black spots, which are separated by the second median nervule and are irrorated with bluish scales and preceded by ochraceous shading. Body above and beneath more or less concolorous with wings; legs fuscous streaked with greyish.

Exp. wings 35 millim.

Hab. Singapore (*Major Kerr, coll. Dist.*).

Lycenesthes aethiops, n. sp.

Wings above dark violaceous blue; wings beneath greyish mottled with purplish. Anterior wings with the following dark fuscous markings:—a broad basal streak beneath costal nervure extending to about middle of cell, where it is joined to a large spot which crosses and extends beneath cell; a large discocellular spot at end of cell; a curved fascia between end of cell and outer margin, extending from the second subcostal nervule to the second median nervule; a somewhat similar fascia extending from second median nervule near end of cell to near inner margin; paler narrow marginal and submarginal fasciæ containing a large, round, dark spot between the second and third median nervules. Posterior wings with the following dark markings:—four basal spots, two large spots beyond cell divided by the upper subcostal nervule, a marginal series of smaller dark spots and paler discal spots, of which the most prominent are a transverse one at end of cell, and a transverse

waved series of rounded ones; all these spots are margined with greyish. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Exp. wings 33 millim.

Hab. Penang (*Rev. L. Biggs, coll. Dist.*).

The peculiarity of this species is in its Ethiopian appearance, its most closely allied species being the West-African *L. larydas*, Cram.

XXVI.—*The Polyzoa of the Adriatic: a Supplement to Prof. Heller's 'Die Bryozoen des adriatischen Meeres,' 1867.* By the Rev. THOMAS HINCKS, B.A., F.R.S.

[Plates IX. & X.]

THE material on which the following papers are based has been placed in my hands by my friend Dr. Pieper, of Olfen, who has given much attention to both the Hydroida* and the Polyzoa of the Adriatic. I propose to include in them a list of the Polyzoa which occur in Dr. Pieper's collection, but are not recorded by Heller in the above-mentioned work, with descriptions of new species and varieties, and critical notes on such as are imperfectly known.

Suborder CHEILOSTOMATA.

Family Æteidæ.

ÆTEA, Lamouroux.

Ætea recta, Hincks.

On stone, weed, &c.

Range. Bahusia; Southern Norway; Great Britain (south-west and west, to Shetland); Ireland (west coast); Naples (*Waters*).

Ætea truncata, Landsborough.

Abundant. The erect form attains a very luxuriant growth; the marked dwarf variety (*pygmaea*), which occurs on the British coasts, is also present in the Adriatic.

* We are indebted to him for a very valuable series of papers on the Hydroida of the Adriatic, published in successive numbers of the 'Zoologischer Anzeiger' for 1884 (nos. 162-165 inclusive), which constitute a supplement to Heller's 'Die Zoophyten &c. des adriatischen Meeres' (1868).